

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-29. (Cancelled)

30. (New) An administering apparatus for administering a fluid product in doses, the administering apparatus comprising:

- a) a casing comprising a reservoir for the product;
- b) a driven device for performing a delivery stroke in an advancing direction along a translational axis, to deliver a product dosage;
- c) a drive device for performing a delivery movement to deliver the product dosage;
- d) a dosage setting member coupled to the driven device such that a rotational dosing movement performed by the dosage setting member and the driven device about the translational axis, causes an axial translational dosing movement of the dosage setting member relative to the driven device and the casing;
- e) a translational stopper positioned opposite and axially facing the dosage setting member, in an axial end position of the dosage setting member; and
- f) a rotational block which, in the end position of the dosage setting member, permits the rotational dosing movement in a first rotational direction and blocks the rotational dosing movement in a second rotational direction.

31. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block prevents the dosage setting member from being pressed axially against the translational stopper by the rotational dosing movement.

32. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the first rotational stopper and the second rotational stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotational stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the casing.

33. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the first rotational stopper and the second rotational stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotational stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the casing.

34. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the first rotational stopper and the second rotational stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotational stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the drive device.

35. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the first rotational stopper and the second rotational stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotational stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the drive device.

36. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the first rotational stopper and the second rotational stopper abutting against one another, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper is formed by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotational stopper is connected, secured against rotating, to the driven device.

37. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 36, wherein the at least one second rotational stopper cannot be moved axially relative to the translational stopper.

38. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the at least one first rotational stopper and the at least one second rotational stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper and the at least one second rotational stopper protrude axially towards each other.

39. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 38, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper and the at least one second rotational stopper are each formed on one of two abutting areas which face one another axially.

40. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the at least one first rotational stopper and the at least one second rotational stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper is formed as a protrusion and the at least one second rotational stopper is formed as a recess, the protrusion protruding into the recess to block the second rotational dosing movement.

41. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotational stopper and at least one second rotational stopper, the at least one first rotational stopper and the at least one second rotational stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotational stopper is formed as a unitary piece with the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotational stopper is formed as a unitary piece with the at least one translational stopper.

42. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the dosage setting member comprises a thread and the driven device comprises a thread, the engagement between the dosage setting member and the driven device being a threaded engagement of the dosage setting member thread and the driven device thread about the translational axis.

43. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein the rotational block comprises a plurality of first rotational stoppers and a plurality of second rotational stoppers, the plurality of

first rotational stoppers and the plurality of second rotational stoppers abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, each of the plurality of first rotational stoppers forming a pair of stoppers with each one of the plurality of second rotational stoppers, wherein the each pair of stoppers thus formed is arranged adjacently, spaced from one another in the circumferential direction.

44. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein a cannula of at most 30 gauge forms an injection or infusion cannula of the administering apparatus.

45. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 30, wherein a cannula exhibiting a combination of outer and inner diameter not specified in ISO 9626, having an outer diameter of 320 μm at most and as thin a wall thickness as possible forms an injection or infusion cannula of the administering apparatus.

46. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 44, wherein the cannula is a 31 gauge cannula.

47. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 44, wherein the cannula is a 32 gauge cannula.

48. (New) An administering apparatus for administering a fluid product dosage, the administering apparatus comprising:

- a) a casing;
- b) a driven device for performing a delivery stroke in an advancing direction along a translational axis, to deliver a product dosage;
- c) a drive device for performing a delivery movement to deliver the product dosage;
- d) a dosage setting member coupled to the driven device such that a rotational dosing movement performed by the dosage setting member and the driven device about the translational axis, causes an axial translational dosing movement of the dosage setting member relative to the driven device and the casing;

e) a translational stopper positioned opposite and axially facing the dosage setting member, in an axial end position of the dosage setting member; and

f) a rotational block which permits the rotational dosing movement in a first rotational direction and blocks the rotational dosing movement in a second rotational direction, wherein the rotational block prevents the dosage setting member from pressing axially against the translational stopper by the rotational dosing movement, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the first rotationally acting stopper and the second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member.

49. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 48, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is secured against rotating by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is secured against rotating by the casing.

50. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 48, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is secured against rotating by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is secured against rotating by the drive device.

51. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 48, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is connected to the driven device.

52. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 51, wherein the at least one second rotationally acting stopper cannot be moved axially relative to the translational stopper.

53. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 48, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper protrude axially towards each other.

54. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 53, wherein the at least one first rotationally

acting stopper and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper are each formed on one of two abutting areas which face one another axially.

55. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 48, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed as a protrusion and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is formed as a recess, the protrusion protruding into the recess to block the second rotational dosing movement.

56. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 48, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed as a unitary piece with the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is formed as a unitary piece with the at least one translational stopper.

57. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 48, wherein the dosage setting member comprises a thread and the driven device comprises a thread, the engagement between the dosage setting member and the driven device being a threaded engagement of the dosage setting member thread and the driven device thread about the translational axis.

58. (New) An administering apparatus for administering a fluid product dosage, the administering apparatus comprising:

- a) a casing;
- b) a driven device for performing a delivery stroke in an advancing direction along a translational axis, to deliver a product dosage;
- c) a drive device for performing a delivery movement to deliver the product dosage;
- d) a dosage setting member coupled to the driven device such that a rotational dosing movement performed by the dosage setting member and the driven device about the translational axis, causes an axial translational dosing movement of the dosage setting member relative to the driven device and the casing;
- e) a translational stopper positioned opposite and axially facing the dosage setting member, in an axial end position of the dosage setting member; and

f) a rotational block comprising a plurality of first rotationally acting stoppers and a plurality of second rotationally acting stoppers, abutting against one another in the axial end position of the dosage setting member, which permits the rotational dosing movement in a first rotational direction and blocks the rotational dosing movement in a second rotational direction, each of the plurality of first rotationally acting stoppers forming a pair of stoppers with each one of the plurality of second rotationally acting stoppers, wherein each pair of stoppers thus formed is arranged adjacently, spaced from one another in the circumferential direction.

59. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 58, wherein the rotational block comprising the plurality of first rotationally acting stoppers and the plurality of second rotationally acting stoppers, prevents the dosage setting member from pressing axially against the translational stopper by the rotational dosing movement.

60. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 58, wherein a cannula of at most 30 gauge forms an injection or infusion cannula of the administering apparatus.

61. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 58, wherein a cannula exhibiting a combination of outer and inner diameter not specified in ISO 9626, having an outer diameter of 320 μm at most and as thin a wall thickness as possible forms an injection or infusion cannula of the administering apparatus.

62. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 60, wherein the cannula is a 31 gauge cannula.

63. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 60, wherein the cannula is a 32 gauge cannula.

64. (New) An administering apparatus for administering a fluid product dosage, the administering apparatus comprising:

a) a casing;

- b) a driven device for performing a delivery stroke in an advancing direction along a translational axis, to deliver a product dosage;
- c) a drive device for performing a delivery movement to deliver the product dosage;
- d) a dosage setting member coupled to the driven device such that a rotational dosing movement performed by the dosage setting member and the driven device about the translational axis, causes an axial translational dosing movement of the dosage setting member relative to the driven device and the casing;
- e) a translational stopper positioned opposite and axially facing the dosage setting member, in an axial end position of the dosage setting member; and
- f) a rotational block comprising a plurality of axially oriented, rotationally acting, stoppers which, in the end position of the dosage setting member, permit the rotational dosing movement in a first rotational direction and blocks the rotational dosing movement in a second rotational direction.

65. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block prevents the dosage setting member from pressing axially against the translational stopper by the rotational dosing movement.

66. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the first rotationally acting stopper and the second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the casing.

67. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the first rotationally acting stopper and the second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and

the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the casing.

68. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the first rotationally acting stopper and the second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is mounted, secured against rotating, by the drive device.

69. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the first rotationally acting stopper and the second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is formed, secured against rotating, by the drive device.

70. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the first rotationally acting stopper and the second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed by the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is connected, secured against rotating, to the driven device.

71. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 70, wherein the at least one second rotationally acting stopper cannot be moved axially relative to the translational stopper.

72. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper,

the at least one first rotationally acting stopper and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper protrude axially towards each other.

73. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 72, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper are each formed on one of two abutting areas which face one another axially.

74. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the at least one first rotationally acting stopper and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed as a protrusion and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is formed as a recess, the protrusion protruding into the recess to block the second rotational dosing movement.

75. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises at least one first rotationally acting stopper and at least one second rotationally acting stopper, the at least one first rotationally acting stopper and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, wherein the at least one first rotationally acting stopper is formed as a unitary piece with the dosage setting member and the at least one second rotationally acting stopper is formed as a unitary piece with the at least one translational stopper.

76. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the dosage setting member comprises a thread and the driven device comprises a thread, the engagement between the dosage setting member and the driven device being a threaded engagement of the dosage setting member thread and the driven device thread about the translational axis.

77. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein the rotational block comprises a

plurality of first rotationally acting stoppers and a plurality of second rotationally acting stoppers, the plurality of first rotationally acting stoppers and the plurality of second rotationally acting stoppers abutting against one another in the end position of the dosage setting member, each of the plurality of first rotationally acting stoppers forming a pair of stoppers with each one of the plurality of second rotationally acting stoppers, wherein the each pair of stoppers thus formed is arranged adjacently, spaced from one another in the circumferential direction.

78. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein a cannula of at most 30 gauge forms an injection or infusion cannula of the administering apparatus.

79. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 64, wherein a cannula exhibiting a combination of outer and inner diameter not specified in ISO 9626, having an outer diameter of 320 μm at most and as thin a wall thickness as possible forms an injection or infusion cannula of the administering apparatus.

80. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 78, wherein the cannula is a 31 gauge cannula.

81. (New) The administering apparatus of claim 78, wherein the cannula is a 32 gauge cannula.